EXHIBIT 13

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      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
      SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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      COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING
      COMMISSION,
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                     Plaintiff,
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                 v.
                                                22 Civ. 4563 (AKH)
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      GEMINI TRUST COMPANY, LLC,
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                     Defendant.
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9
                                                New York, N.Y.
                                                March 22, 2023
10
                                                12:15 p.m.
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      Before:
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                         HON. ALVIN K. HELLERSTEIN,
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                                                District Judge
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                                 APPEARANCES
      U.S. COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION
15
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THE DEPUTY CLERK: This is Commodity Futures Trading 1 2 Commission v. Gemini Trust Company. 3 Counsel, please state your appearances for the record. 4 MR. RODGERS: Good afternoon, your Honor --THE COURT: Let me just mention. Do stay seated but 5 6 take off your masks when you speak. 7 MR. RODGERS: No problem, your Honor. Good afternoon. Andrew Rodgers for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. 8 9 I'm joined today by my colleagues Brett Tomer, Alejandra de 10 Urioste, David Oakland, and Katherine Rasor. THE COURT: Good afternoon all. 11 12 MR. BAUGHMAN: Good afternoon, your Honor. I'm Jack 13 Baughman for the defendant. Along with me as counsel are to my 14 right, Livia Fine, Daniel Schwartz, Chris LaVigne from the 15 Shearman & Sterling firm, and in the back behind me is Elizabeth Lee. Good afternoon. 16 17 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 18 Mr. Rodgers, before we get into the problems today, 19 give me some background. What is an exchange for the trading 20 of cryptocurrency? What is the regulations that provide for 21 it? What is required to obtain whatever rights or obligations 22 you get? 23 Give me a little education on what it is we're talking 24 about.

MR. RODGERS: No problem, your Honor.

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So this case is about false and misleading statements that Gemini, the defendant, made to the CFTC in connection with a Bitcoin futures contract that was to be settled in reference to an auction held on the Gemini Exchange. The CFTC regulates designated contract markets, or DCMs, and Gemini partnered with a DCM to submit a self-certification of the futures contract. THE COURT: You are going too fast. MR. RODGERS: No problem, your Honor. So I can back up. THE COURT: Start from the beginning. MR. RODGERS: This case is about --THE COURT: Let me ask you. The regulations provide for an exchange for the trading of cryptocurrency. MR. RODGERS: Your Honor, the CFTC does not regulate spot markets. The CFTC regulates futures exchanges and participants that list contracts for trading. In this case --THE COURT: Is there an exchange for futures contracts? MR. RODGERS: There is, your Honor, and that's the Chicago Board of Trade -- sorry. The Chicago Board of Options Exchange Futures Exchange, which I know that's a lot of words, but to unpack that --THE COURT: I'm familiar with that.

MR. RODGERS: Okay.

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THE COURT: Now, when Gemini wants to say I want to be an exchange, what does that mean? MR. RODGERS: They did not come to the CFTC asking to be an exchange. They came to the CFTC asking to list a futures product on the futures exchange. THE COURT: You are in charge of that, CFTC? MR. RODGERS: They have to register the product, and in doing so, in combination with the DCM or the Chicago Board of Options Exchange, they made certain representations pursuant to the regulations that govern the listing of a futures contract. THE COURT: Are those regulations issued by the CFTC or by the Chicago Board of Trade? MR. RODGERS: Those regulations are issued by the CFTC

pursuant to their authority under the Commodities Exchange Act.

THE COURT: Where do I find those regulations?

MR. RODGERS: Those regulations, your Honor, if you stand by, I do have them available.

THE COURT: Give me a reference to them.

MR. RODGERS: So the registration requirements are found in 17 C.F.R. Section 40.2. That's the self-certification provision, and that governs the information that must be provided in connection with a self-certification of a new Bitcoin -- of a new futures product.

The listing of a contract is governed by core

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principles, so one of the core principles, which is 17 C.F.R. 1 Section 38.200, is states that a board of trade shall not 2 3 list -- sorry. Let me reread that. 4 The board of trade shall list on the contract market 5 only contracts that are not readily susceptible to 6 manipulation. 7 So susceptibility to manipulation is Core Principle 3. And the DCM is not permitted to list a product that is 8 9 susceptible to manipulation. 10 THE COURT: The exchange is the Chicago Board? 11 MR. RODGERS: That's correct. 12 THE COURT: So what is the function that Gemini 13 aspired to obtain? 14 MR. RODGERS: They conducted a daily auction at 15 4 o'clock every day, and that was the price by which the

MR. RODGERS: They conducted a daily auction at 4 o'clock every day, and that was the price by which the futures contract would settle. This is a cash settled futures contract.

THE COURT: What are they auctioning?

MR. RODGERS: They're auctioning Bitcoin, your Honor.

THE COURT: As a commodity?

MR. RODGERS: As a commodity.

THE COURT: How is this auction manifested? It's not like an auction house and people come and bid.

How does it work?

MR. RODGERS: It is a very technical question, and

perhaps beyond my expertise, but I'll do my best to explain. 1 2 THE COURT: Maybe Mr. Baughman can. 3 MR. RODGERS: Excuse me? 4 MR. BAUGHMAN: Mr. Jack Baughman, your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Maybe Mr. Baughman can help. 6 MR. BAUGHMAN: Roughly speaking, it's not an auction 7 your Honor might be familiar with where they bring in the painting and you say yes. 8 9 What you do is there is a period of 10 minutes at 10 4 p.m. where people put in orders, and you can say I'm willing 11 to buy X amount and pay up to Y price. And then the computer 12 runs an algorithm that figures out, taking in all the bids and 13 offers, what would be the transaction price at which the most 14 commodity would trade. And then that settles the auction price 15 for everyone who participates. THE COURT: Does trading go on all day? 16 17 MR. BAUGHMAN: The auction is only at 4 o'clock in the 18 afternoon. But the exchange is open all day, yes. 19 THE COURT: By exchange, you mean what? 20 MR. BAUGHMAN: As my colleague from the CFTC was 21 saying, that's the spot market. In the spot market, you can 22 just go buy and sell on an exchange all day long, like you do 23 stocks. 24 THE COURT: At the Chicago Board? 25 No. Gemini has an exchange where, if MR. BAUGHMAN:

you wish to purchase a Bitcoin, you could go on it right now, and it would get a price of \$27,000, and you could buy a Bitcoin.

THE COURT: Does it issue its own or is it putting together by buyers and sellers?

MR. BAUGHMAN: It is putting together buyers and sellers. It is a pure exchange. Gemini does not take positions nor -- and Bitcoin by its nature, it's not issued by anyone.

THE COURT: It charges a fee for the transaction?

MR. BAUGHMAN: Same as Nasdaq. There is a small fee if you transact, yes. I would like to clarify --

THE COURT: This case is about representations made in order to what, obtain a self-certification?

MR. RODGERS: That's correct your Honor. There were statements that were made in connection with the self-certification.

THE COURT: What is a self-certification?

MR. RODGERS: The method by which contracts or new contracts, futures contracts, are listed for trading on the futures exchange. Not the Gemini exchange, but the futures exchange. Two separate exchanges. This is a future contracts that's traded on a futures exchange.

MR. BAUGHMAN: Could I make a comment, your Honor, to clarify one point?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BAUGHMAN: I think it's a fundamental issue that your Honor will need to be aware of as we go forward.

Counsel was describing the self-certification process, and he referred to the self-certification is done by an entity called the DCM, the Designated Contract Market.

When the DCM makes the self-certification, the DCM must comply with the so-called core principles. Counsel referred to Core Principle Number 3.

The thing that your Honor needs to be aware of, and it is a fundamental flaw we will submit in this case, Gemini is not a DCM. Gemini did not do the self-certification. The Chicago Board of --

THE COURT: You have to take a position to be a designated market maker.

MR. BAUGHMAN: No. CBOE, the Chicago Board of Trade, they are actually the one who did the certificate certifying, okay. And one of our big defenses in the case is, you're complaining about statements we didn't make. The Chicago Board of Options and Exchange made them, and they're not a defendant. Okay.

So we are not a DCM, nor is Gemini required to comply with the core principles which were referred to. It is a very important point.

THE COURT: What's the connection with the

self-certification -- let me get it from the CFTC.

Mr. Rodgers, what is this self-certification and how does it fit into what we just learned about this auction?

MR. RODGERS: Your Honor, we disagree with the characterization of Gemini's role in the self-certification --

THE COURT: I don't care. I'm not interested in the particular facts. I'm interested in understanding the business fundamentals that go into this.

So I just learned that Gemini does not take positions. It does not issue cryptocurrency. It buys and sells

MR. BAUGHMAN: It doesn't buy and sell. It allows people --

THE COURT: It allows people to buy and sell. Just stopping there. And at 4 o'clock it holds an auction and establishes a price, where historically that day the most buys and sells are taking place.

MR. RODGERS: Your Honor, maybe it will be helpful to give a little background of how the self-certification process works, which I think is what you are getting at.

This is the process by which contracts are listed.

Before the DCM, in conjunction with Gemini, submit the self-certification, they have a back and forth with the CFTC. They come in and they give presentations about the product, they make statements to the CFTC about the product, and they make statements about the compliance with the listing

requirements which are set forth in the regulations.

So, that process played out in this case from summer July 2017 to December 2017. When they get the green light from the CFTC that the CFTC has no further questions, they submit a certificate certification. Ten days after the self-certification it's listed for trading. Unless the CFTC --

THE COURT: Is the form prescribed in the regulations?

MR. RODGERS: I missed that question.

THE COURT: The self-certification, is it on a form that is prescribed by regulation?

MR. RODGERS: The regulations describe the contents of what must be included in a self-certification. But typically, it is a letter, and the letter must lay out the background of the product and state affirmatively why it complies with the core principles, and it must attach supporting evidence, or reference publicly available information to justify the listing of the product.

THE COURT: That's prescribed at 17 C.F.R. 40.2.

MR. RODGERS: That's right, your Honor. And there is also -- it references the core principles, and the sort of the whole ball of wax in this case is Core Principle 3 which is susceptible of manipulation, which is 17 C.F.R. Section 38.200. That also references a guidance in Appendix C to part 38. And that addresses what the CFTC looks at when determining whether a contract is susceptible to manipulation, and that would all

be encompassed within what --

THE COURT: So at some part of the process, the Board of Trade gives approval or the CFTC gives approval? Which one?

MR. RODGERS: The CFTC has an obligation to review the self-certification. And if they don't take action after the self-certification letter is submitted, within 10 business days -- or within 10 days, your Honor, it can be listed for trading.

THE COURT: So we're talking about a product that's registered.

MR. RODGERS: A product; that's right, your Honor.

THE COURT: But when I was questioning Mr. Baughman, he was talking about an exchange in answering my questions. So do we have both a product and an exchange?

MR. RODGERS: Your Honor, the product looks to the Gemini auction to determine the settlement price. So the Gemini auction is a core feature of the product, because it determines what the settlement price is.

And the issue in this case is whether that auction, and the Gemini Exchange generally, was sufficient to determine the price at which these products would settle. If the auction was insufficient, i.e., subject to manipulation, or Gemini misrepresented the nature of its auction.

THE COURT: Is it the product that is being traded on the auction?

MR. RODGERS: The product is traded on the futures 1 exchange. And it's settled in reference to the auction on the 2 3 spot exchange, which is Gemini. 4 THE COURT: Okay. All right. I think if I can 5 remember this, it will be useful. 6 Let's go into the case itself. So far you are doing 7 paper discovery, right? 8 MR. RODGERS: That's correct, your Honor. 9 THE COURT: No depositions have been taken. 10 MR. RODGERS: They have not been scheduled, your 11 Honor. THE COURT: Okay. So I have your letter of March 20 12 13 and we'll follow it. 14 MR. RODGERS: Sure, your Honor. THE COURT: The first issue is whether on a particular 15 16 laptop computer --17 MR. RODGERS: Sure, your Honor. So there are --18 THE COURT: On a particular laptop computer, Gemini 19 should be required to do a search according to your search 20 words. 21 MR. RODGERS: Correct, your Honor. 22 THE COURT: And you've represented to me that Gemini 23 refuses to do that. 24 MR. RODGERS: Yes, your Honor. 25 THE COURT: So let me hear Mr. Baughman's position.

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MR. BAUGHMAN: Thank you, your Honor. Because we've done something better. We've given them more than they would get with search terms.

And there is an important context here. You are going

And there is an important context here. You are going to hear about two computers today. These were computers that were in the possession of the United States Attorney's Office and the CFTC for more than four years. They had access to these computers. They were given to them, and they were part of this investigation.

THE COURT: I don't care about that, Mr. Baughman.

The question is will you do a search according to the search terms?

MR. BAUGHMAN: We don't need to, your Honor.

THE COURT: I didn't ask that question.

Will you?

MR. BAUGHMAN: It's unnecessary, your Honor.

THE COURT: Will you?

MR. BAUGHMAN: If your Honor requires it, of course we will do that but --

THE COURT: I order it.

MR. BAUGHMAN: Okay.

THE COURT: It's not an excuse in discovery that you've already done it or you'll produce it in some other form. You must produce it according to how you keep your books and records, or according to the requests made for production.

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1 MR. BAUGHMAN: I hope that --THE COURT: So you'll do it and produce. 2 3 What about the second one, where you can't get in? 4 MR. BAUGHMAN: We're not trying to hide anything. 5 just don't have the password. We simply do not have it. 6 THE COURT: You have the laptop but not the --7 MR. BAUGHMAN: Correct. The laptop was turned over to the U.S. Attorney's Office in 2017. I do not dispute that. 8 9 2017, there was a password, and it was given to the U.S. 10 Attorney's Office. But we don't have a record of it. We've 11 asked everyone we can think to ask. If we had the password, we 12 would give it to them. We just don't have it. 13 THE COURT: Well, Mr. Rodgers, he can't give you 14 something he doesn't have. 15 MR. RODGERS: And therein lies the problem, your Honor, because they did have that information when they turned 16 17 the material over to the federal prosecutors in hopes of instigating an investigation. So when it helped them, they had 18 19 the password. Now they don't have the password. 20 We flagged this issue because this raises clear 21 spoliation concerns on our part. And we may be back in front 22 of you discussing this issue and requesting additional 23 discovery. Because they had the information, they have lost 24 it. We haven't gotten a better explanation than we've heard

today or I just articulated to you.

1 MR. BAUGHMAN: Your Honor, may I make two points? THE COURT: Why don't you subpoena the particular 2 3 individual? 4 MR. RODGERS: Excuse me, your Honor? 5 THE COURT: Why don't you subpoena the particular individual? 6 7 MR. RODGERS: We did, your Honor. They refused to produce any material to us, stating that we should get the 8 9 information directly from Gemini. 10 THE COURT: Who is they? 11 MR. RODGERS: Mr. Molidor is a former employee of 12 Gemini who was let go in the fall of 2017, based on suspicion 13 of involvement with potential manipulative trading practices, 14 which were not disclosed to the CFTC. And that -- and in connection with that manipulative trading practices, Gemini 15 made the decision to turn Mr. Molidor's laptop over to federal 16 17 prosecutors with the password. 18 MR. BAUGHMAN: Your Honor, could I make a suggestion? 19 THE COURT: Yes. 20 MR. BAUGHMAN: Could you direct the plaintiff to ask 21 the U.S. Attorney's Office for the password? 22 THE COURT: The U.S. Attorney's Office won't give it. 23 MR. BAUGHMAN: They had the computer for four years 24 with the password. They may have a record of it. 25 THE COURT: They won't respond I believe. We can

perhaps do that.

The other thing I was thinking about is to subpoena the employee, have him come to the court, and you ask him what is the password to this computer.

MR. RODGERS: Is that directed to us or to defendants?

THE COURT: To you.

MR. RODGERS: Your Honor, we don't have the document preservation obligations in this circumstance, so that's an additional burden.

THE COURT: They can't give you what they don't have. They don't have the password. You want the password, so you get it. You know how to get it. You take a 30(b)(5) and 30(b)(6) deposition, you ask him to produce the records that have the password, and you ask him what is the password. And he'll answer you or do something else. That's how to do it.

What else do you have?

MR. RODGERS: The last issue in our letter is the number of depositions for the next phase of discovery. Our point is quite simple. There is no reason the parties can't abide by the federal rules and the presumptive limit of 10 depositions. There is no need for more in this case. And the parties are free to discuss or come back to the Court if there is a need for more.

THE COURT: What do you need, what testimony do you need to elicit?

1	MR. RODGERS: Well, that we need to elicit?
2	THE COURT: Right.
3	MR. RODGERS: We would talk with Gemini, and their
4	representatives. The CBOE, as we've discussed, is another
5	witness to the issues in this case.
6	THE COURT: Say that again?
7	MR. RODGERS: The CBOE, the futures exchange that was
8	involved with Gemini in making the submission.
9	THE COURT: Would you get an official from the futures
10	exchange to come give his deposition?
11	MR. RODGERS: Excuse me, your Honor?
12	THE COURT: You intend to get an individual from the
13	futures exchange to come and testify?
14	MR. RODGERS: We're considering that in the context of
15	depositions.
16	I'm not sure if you are talking about trial testimony
17	or
18	THE COURT: Depositions.
19	MR. RODGERS: depositions.
20	That is a witness that we are considering deposing,
21	yes.
22	THE COURT: Who else?
23	MR. RODGERS: The former employees, I expect that
24	Gemini would also wish to speak with those folks. And we would
25	want to speak to the related party that provided the

undisclosed loans to market makers, which is Pearl Street. And I don't know if that's an exhaustive list, but that's certainly a list I've come up with.

And then there's the market makers as well the folks that received the sweetheart loan deals so they'll trade on the platform. Those are additional folks we would be interested in speaking with.

THE COURT: What would you like, Mr. Baughman?

MR. BAUGHMAN: Your Honor, important context, as you may recall, at the last hearing your Honor said that the next step here was for them to identify their witnesses, and you said that we would be entitled to depositions of every witness that the CFTC wanted to call.

THE COURT: There was an issue whether there had to be witnesses with regard to the issue of materiality.

MR. BAUGHMAN: That was in the context that this came up.

THE COURT: And I said that the issue of materiality is an objective one, and it's not a matter for the person receiving the representation to say whether it's material or not.

MR. BAUGHMAN: I understand, your Honor.

THE COURT: You can say it's important in whatever. So I don't know what the CFTC wants to do with that,
Mr. Rodgers.

1 MR. RODGERS: With respect to the materiality issue? THE COURT: Yes. 2 MR. RODGERS: We don't see the need to revisit it. We 3 4 understand your Honor's ruling. THE COURT: I am asking you a question. Why don't you 5 6 answer my question. 7 MR. RODGERS: I must have misunderstood your Honor. THE COURT: What did I ask? 8 9 MR. RODGERS: What we intend to do about materiality. 10 THE COURT: Right. 11 MR. RODGERS: I understood you to be asking the 12 questions in connection with the letters we received. 13 apologies. 14 THE COURT: I am asking what you intend to do about materiality. Is it going to be an expert witness, is it going 15 to be someone in the CFTC, is it going to be in the Chicago 16 17 board? 18 MR. RODGERS: So I think the issues of materiality will be developed through those witnesses who can testify about 19 20 what the decision was that had to be made, the factors that the 21 CFTC considers, and the elements that are considered in 22 connection with the self-certification. 23 THE COURT: So you know who those people are, don't 24 you? 25 MR. RODGERS: Well, and as do the defendants, your

Honor. They're in our initial disclosures. The defendants have -- the defendant has --

THE COURT: Can you answer my question directly.

MR. RODGERS: We have a general understanding of who the witnesses are and have disclosed that in our initial disclosures, your Honor.

THE COURT: Why don't you give Mr. Baughman a letter which says to the effect that our present thinking is that the following people will be testifying as to what representations they received, and I don't know the significance -- what would you do here? What would you say? That it was significant, that it was not significant?

MR. RODGERS: Understanding your Honor's ruling, the witnesses can testify under Second Circuit precedent about the factors that are considered in connection with the self-certification, the nature of the inquiry, the purpose of the decision that had to be made.

THE COURT: So you will have witnesses for that.

Those are the things you want, those are the people you want to identify.

MR. RODGERS: Correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm not going to make it preclusive. If you miss somebody, you can always supplement and say add this and this to the list. I want you to do the list.

MR. RODGERS: Just briefly, that list has been

provided. It's in the initial disclosures and they have -
THE COURT: I told Mr. Baughman that I don't want to
hear what you've done. I want to hear what you will do. I
want you to do a list.

Understood?

worry about how many.

MR. RODGERS: Understood, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else that I need to deal

with?

MR. BAUGHMAN: We had an issue, your Honor.

THE COURT: Pardon?

MR. BAUGHMAN: I don't believe the CFTC had anymore —
THE COURT: I'm not going to rule on 10 or 25. It may
be that you need more than 10, it may be that you need fewer
than 10. We need to have a status conference so you can tell
me what you've done and what you need to do, and then we'll

What's your issue, Mr. Baughman?

MR. BAUGHMAN: I want to note that I have two issues, actually. I'm a little concerned by the statements that have just been made about what they intend to offer evidence. They will say they want to talk about factors that are considered, I think that's a backdoor way of trying to get around the ruling your Honor already made on materiality, which is law of the case. But I will reserve on that until we see their list.

THE COURT: It's more an observation than a rule. I

have not made any study of it. We're in an early phase of the case.

MR. BAUGHMAN: But it's important, your Honor, because your Honor put them to a choice. Your Honor said that they have to give us the discovery.

I'm the least informed person in this room. So as I see the situation now, if Mr. Rodgers thinks he needs to do something or other to prove his case, I'm not going to stand in his way. I just want to make sure the proceedings are fair. And that's why I tell him he has to identify the people, so that if you wish to take a deposition, you may.

MR. BAUGHMAN: I agree, your Honor. But the issue is the documents. There are documents that at the CFTC that bear on the factors considered. The way the factors are considered, how they're considered important, and they're refusing to turn them over.

It would be an extreme disadvantage for us to for them to have witnesses who could talk about how factors are applied and to not give us documents about it. That's the choice your Honor put to them in February. And all we are asking is that ruling be --

THE COURT: Are these, I suppose these criteria are in the regulations?

MR. RODGERS: Generally speaking, yes, your Honor,

they are.

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THE COURT: So is an official entitled to use anything but the prescribed criteria?

MR. RODGERS: To the extent there is some level of industry practice, that might be relevant.

I can't predict what the testimony is, but I've cited regulations in court today that govern the application process for a self-certification, and the analysis of whether a product is susceptible to manipulation.

MR. BAUGHMAN: Your Honor.

MR. RODGERS: I would also note, you know, obviously, counsel's trying to reopen the door to an issue that has been decided. They have yet to --

THE COURT: Can you stop talking about what was done. I'm interested in what will be done.

MR. RODGERS: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Baughman, I am not going to invade the investigative privilege at this point in time. Work product privilege or whatever privileges Mr. Rodgers invokes.

MR. BAUGHMAN: I understand, your Honor.

THE COURT: But as we get into the depositions, things may come up, and in the interest of fairness, I can invade that privilege.

MR. BAUGHMAN: Understood.

THE COURT: You will be able to work that way.

Look, the important thing is, I believe, is to identify exactly what criteria are used, and what is this issue that we are talking about? Is it the susceptible to manipulation that we are talking about, Mr. Rodgers?

MR. RODGERS: Yes, your Honor. That's Core Principle 3, and it comes up in the context of a registration of a new product.

THE COURT: So, I think that both you and Mr. Baughman are going to be interested in the same thing. Why did you think this was or was not manipulative. But the policies, I don't know are applicable here. You'll find out in the deposition. If they talk about policies, then I may be likely to cause you to produce those policies.

What else do I have to do today?

MR. BAUGHMAN: Very simple thing. We are asking that you instruct the plaintiff to answer a question yes or no.

The laptop which your Honor has said we need to do the search terms on, which we're happy to do, is a laptop that belonged to a former employee named Benjamin Small. For whatever reason, the plaintiff has a very close relationship with Benjamin Small, and has made representations about Benjamin Small.

In the hearing in February, the representation was made that Mr. Small was "deeply involved" in these so-called loans.

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THE COURT:

Mr. Small, since that representation was made in this 1 court, filed an affidavit in a proceeding in London that 2 3 contradicts fundamentally the representation made here. 4 Mr. Small said that he had very little responsibility. Mr. Small also --5 6 THE COURT: What is this loan? Tell me about the 7 loan. MR. BAUGHMAN: Well, from our point of view, the loans 8 9 are commercial loans that were made by a Gemini affiliate 10 called Pearl Street, and there is nothing wrong with them. 11 They're not illegal. The government has never said there is 12 anything wrong with it. 13 THE COURT: To whom did Pearl Street lend? 14 MR. BAUGHMAN: There were four borrowers, players in 15 the cryptocurrency world. A, B, C, and D for purpose of discussion today. They were just borrowers. 16 17 THE COURT: What's Small's role? 18 MR. BAUGHMAN: Well, this is an interesting thing. The representation was made to this Court by counsel for the 19 20 plaintiff that Small was "deeply involved." Small has filed an 21 affidavit in London in which he says the opposite. He says 22 that these loans were "not within the scope of my work 23 responsibilities."

MR. BAUGHMAN: He was an employee of yet another

Small is an employee of Pearl Street?

Gemini affiliate called Winklevoss Capital.

THE COURT: Mr. Rodgers, do you intend to call Mr. Small?

MR. RODGERS: We intend -- both parties intend to depose Mr. Small.

But I would just like to take a step here and maybe clarify the remarks from the last hearing. I think my language might have been imprecise. The issue of Mr. Small's involvement with Pearl Street, which was formerly known as Gemini Financial, is subject to dispute, and there might be — it's unclear what his role was.

But there is no confusion that Mr. Small reported to the CFTC that Gemini had concealed these Pearl Street loans, and I think that Mr. Baughman might have misspoke when he said they were general loan recipients, commercial loans, because these loans went only to traders on the Gemini Exchange. So, there is very little daylight between the exchange and Pearl Street. And if that's the case, Pearl Street was not permitted — excuse me — Gemini was not permitted to give loans to traders. So in that sense, they would be impermissible.

MR. BAUGHMAN: Your Honor, counsel just brought up --

THE COURT: Folks, what is your request?

MR. BAUGHMAN: He just said --

THE COURT: Mr. Baughman, what is your request?

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1 MR. BAUGHMAN: I want them to answer this question yes 2 Did they meet with Mr. Small on November 1, 2017? or no. 3 THE COURT: I will not order Mr. Rodgers to tell you what he did in this case. You want to take Mr. Small's 4 5 deposition, take it. 6 MR. BAUGHMAN: Your Honor, it is a materially 7 important question in this case, that whether Mr. Small has stated he met with these people on November 1st, 2017. It is a 8 9 yes or no question. They refuse to answer, and they won't give 10 an answer for their refusal to provide information. 11 THE COURT: I decline to issue the order you request. 12 MR. BAUGHMAN: I don't understand why they refuse. 13 THE COURT: The issue of the case has to do with the 14 representations. I don't understand how Small is involved, 15 except if he were involved in a loan to someone who was buying or selling crypto affecting the price of the exchange. 16 17 MR. BAUGHMAN: I can answer that question. THE COURT: I don't need to have the answer. I'm not 18 19 the trier of fact, at this point, anyhow. 20 All right. You are taking his deposition, you ask him 21 what you want. But, I don't know that you are going to be able 22 to ask and get an answer to the question of his talks with Mr. Rodgers. 23 24 MR. BAUGHMAN: It's relevant to the case, your Honor.

THE COURT: We'll see.

What else?

MR. BAUGHMAN: I have one other application which I concede was not in the letter, but I don't think it will be objectionable for me to make it.

I'm starting to prepare for trial. I read your Honor's individual practices, and your Honor's individual practices state that plaintiff's exhibits use numbers and defendant's exhibits use letters. And I'm asking as the defendant for relief from that rule and permission to have Defendant's 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Because I think there will be hundreds of exhibits in this case, and using letters gets quite complicated.

THE COURT: I don't care what you do in depositions.

That's for trial. And use of an exhibit in a deposition

doesn't mean necessarily that it's usable at trial.

MR. BAUGHMAN: Of course not, your Honor. But I like to use the same numbers if I can.

THE COURT: Do whatever you want.

MR. BAUGHMAN: Okay. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: It doesn't make a difference who is the source of the exhibit anyhow.

MR. BAUGHMAN: Of course.

THE COURT: Anything else?

MR. RODGERS: Just I don't know if we are getting to that, but the schedule.

THE COURT: Let's look at the schedule. 1 MR. BAUGHMAN: I think it's actually agreed, the 2 3 The only area of disagreement being the number of dates. 4 depositions. It would at the bottom. THE COURT: I'm not going to rule. 5 6 MR. BAUGHMAN: Correct. So I think we're in 7 agreement. 8 THE COURT: Let me discuss it with you. I want to 9 see. 10 MR. BAUGHMAN: At the bottom of page 7 of the letter, 11 your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. You still have some paper 12 13 discovery, right? 14 MR. RODGERS: Defendants do, yes. 15 THE COURT: You have to do that search, Mr. Baughman. 16 MR. BAUGHMAN: I think there's minimal clean up, yes, 17 whatever that is, and if there is any other clean up, but it's minimal. 18 THE COURT: Two weeks? 19 20 MR. BAUGHMAN: That would be fine, your Honor. 21 MR. RODGERS: Does that capture also the potential 22 that we discover the password for the second laptop? 23 THE COURT: Look, you can ask the U.S. Attorney. If 24 he gives you an answer, it's fine. 25 MR. RODGERS: I believe we are going to subpoena

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1 Mr. Molidor who is the owner of the laptop.
2 THE COURT: Do it as part of the depositions.

Okay. I don't think you are going to finish your fact depositions in six months, unless you are going to sacrifice family life and vacations and other things like that. Why don't we do it until the end of the year.

Mr. Baughman?

MR. BAUGHMAN: That's fine, your Honor.

THE COURT: Would your client be prejudiced?

MR. BAUGHMAN: No.

THE COURT: All right. Then do it to the end of the year, and then let's see each other. We'll see where we are for the next step.

MR. BAUGHMAN: Meaning sort of beginning of January, something like that?

THE COURT: Yes. I don't believe in managing cases and imagine dates way out in the future, because they change too many things. But what we should do is that you should do all your depositions. You finish December 31, including all rulings you need to get on those depositions.

MR. BAUGHMAN: Could I ask one clarifying question, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BAUGHMAN: If you look at the schedule, the parties had proposed, there was a date there for last date to

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serve requests for admission and interrogatories.
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               THE COURT: I don't think we'll need that.
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               MR. BAUGHMAN: Meaning we don't need a deadline?
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               THE COURT: Pardon?
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               MR. BAUGHMAN: Meaning we don't need a deadline?
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               THE COURT: No, I don't think you need that phase,
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      that activity. It doesn't, my experience it doesn't serve any
      useful purpose. But we can talk about it.
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               I'd like to meet with you on January 4 at 10:30.
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               MR. BAUGHMAN: We would like to serve RFAs, your
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      Honor.
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               THE COURT: You mean you want to serve it before you
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      finish the depositions?
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               MR. BAUGHMAN: I mean, they can have utility.
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               MR. RODGERS: I find in my experience they're a tool
      of oppression so we're okay with that request for admission.
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               THE COURT: We'll talk about it January 4. 10:30.
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               So, you will complete your depositions. I don't think
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      you are going to need 25, either side. But if you need more
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      people, we'll talk about it January 4. But all the people that
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      should be, those to be deposed, get it done by December 31.
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               MR. RODGERS: Just to clarify, we are operating under
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      the 10 deposition rule and we'll come back to you if we need
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     more?
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               MR. BAUGHMAN: I think that was not the ruling.
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ruling was that you weren't going to rule on 10. 1 2 THE COURT: No, we're not operating on the 10 3 deposition rule. It seems to me you need more depositions than 4 Mr. Baughman does. 5 MR. RODGERS: Your Honor, we don't anticipate taking more than 10. 6 7 THE COURT: So do it. Do it efficiently. Whatever you have, finish it by December 31. If you want to take more 8 9 than 10, it will have to be by application. 10 MR. RODGERS: That's correct. 11 MR. BAUGHMAN: More than 10 by application? 12 THE COURT: If you want to do more than 10, it's by 13 application. 14 MR. BAUGHMAN: Well, then, that's effectively imposing 15 the 10 rule that they have asked for. I really think --THE COURT: I do not see the need in this case for 16 17 more. 18 MR. BAUGHMAN: They have identified 132 witnesses, 19 your Honor. That's how many there are identified in all the 20 documents. There is 132 people named. And putting us to have 21 to --22 THE COURT: That's an extraordinary burden to impose 23 on you, to have 132 potential witnesses.

THE COURT: How many have you identified?

MR. RODGERS: We haven't identified 132 witnesses.

MR. RODGERS: In the initial disclosures? There is 10 CFTC witnesses, and that was what we discussed earlier, and then I don't have the specific number. I don't have the initial disclosures. But certainly a subset of that, and we're telling you today that --

THE COURT: I don't want Mr. Baughman to have to guess.

MR. BAUGHMAN: There are at least 18 CFTC witnesses, not 10. And --

THE COURT: There is not going to be 18 at trial.

MR. BAUGHMAN: Let me clarify. There are 132 people total, of which 20 are under the control of Gemini. I believe there are over 100 witnesses identified who are either CFTC people or third parties, over 100.

MR. RODGERS: We don't think that the issues in this case even come close to justifying 132 witness interviews, depositions, or what have you.

We're giving them a witness list as instructed by your Honor. We've said we don't need more than 10. I can't fathom why, given this case spans -- the issues in this case span a three-month period --

THE COURT: Mr. Rodgers will give you a list of witnesses. If they're not on that list, they are not going to be used at trial. If Mr. Rodgers wants to expand the list or modify it, he may do so. And if that opens up more people, you

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can take their depositions. But I don't want you to have the burden of guessing which of 132 you need to depose. MR. BAUGHMAN: Could we have a deadline for that letter, your Honor? THE COURT: Yes. When would be a good deadline? MR. BAUGHMAN: Two weeks, your Honor. THE COURT: Mr. Rodgers? MR. RODGERS: I think we would like a little bit more time than that.

THE COURT: When would you be a good deadline?

MR. RODGERS: Can we take a month to do that and be more precise, and there won't be an issue of having to modify it as much.

THE COURT: Sounds good to me.

A month, Mr. Baughman?

MR. BAUGHMAN: I think that's a little --

THE COURT: Too much?

MR. BAUGHMAN: Yes, your Honor. Can we compromise on three weeks?

THE COURT: Three weeks.

MR. BAUGHMAN: Thank you.

THE COURT: April 14 is the deadline for the letter.

MR. RODGERS: And just so I have it clear. This is not just CFTC witnesses. This is witnesses, excluding experts, just fact witnesses as a preliminary matter that the CFTC

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intends to call as trial witnesses.
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               THE COURT: Yes.
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               MR. RODGERS: Okay.
               THE COURT: Isn't that what Mr. Baughman wants,
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     Mr. Baughman?
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               MR. BAUGHMAN: Yes, your Honor. Thank you.
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               THE COURT: Okay. January 4, 10:30. We'll have a
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      summary order issued with the relevant dates.
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               MR. BAUGHMAN: Thank you, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Thank you.
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               (Adjourned)
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